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Please amend claims 1, 3, 13, 14, 15, 17, 27, 28, 30 and 40 as follows:

1. (Amended) An immunogenic composition for *in vivo* administration to a host for the generation in the host of protective antibodies to respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) protein comprising a plasmid vector which will not replicate when introduced into the host to be protected comprising:

a first nucleotide sequence encoding a RSV G protein or a RSV G protein fragment that generates antibodies that specifically react with RSV G protein,

an immediate early cytomegalovirus promoter sequence operatively coupled to said first nucleotide sequence for expression of said RSV G protein or fragment thereof in the host, and

a second nucleotide sequence encoding the human cytomegalovirus Intron A located between said first nucleotide sequence and said promoter sequence to increase expression of said RSV G protein or fragment thereof *in vivo* from said vector in the host; and

a pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier therefor.

3. (Amended) The composition of claim 2 wherein said first nucleotide sequence comprises the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 2 (SEQ ID NO:1).

13. (Amended) The composition of claim 1 wherein the plasmid vector is pXL5 as shown in Figure 4.

14. (Amended) The composition of claim 1 wherein the plasmid vector is pXL6 as shown in Figure 5.

15. (Amended) A method of immunizing a host against disease caused by infection with respiratory syncytial virus (RSV), which comprises administering to said host an effective amount of a plasmid vector that will not replicate when introduced into the host to be protected comprising:

a first nucleotide sequence encoding a RSV G protein or a RSV G protein fragment that generates antibodies that specifically react with RSV G protein,

BS Sub 2

an immediate early cytomegalovirus promoter sequence operatively coupled to said first nucleotide sequence for expression of said RSV G protein or fragment thereof in the host, and
a second nucleotide sequence encoding the human cytomegalovirus Intron A located between said first nucleotide sequence and said promoter sequence to increase expression of said RSV G protein or fragment thereof *in vivo* from said vector in the host.

BS Sub 3

17. (Amended) The method of claim 16 wherein said nucleotide sequence comprises the first nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 2 (SEQ ID NO:1).

BS Sub 4

27. (Amended) The method of claim 15 wherein said plasmid vector is pXL5 as shown in Figure 4.

BS Sub 5

28. (Amended) The method of claim 15 wherein said vector is pXL6 as shown in Figure 5.

30. (Amended) A method of using a gene encoding a respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) G protein or a RSV G protein fragment that generates antibodies that specifically react with RSV G protein, to produce an immune response in a host, which comprises:

BS Sub 6

isolating said gene,

operatively linking said gene to an immediate early cytomegalovirus promoter sequence to produce a plasmid vector that will not replicate when introduced into the host to be protected, said promoter sequence directing expression of said RSV G protein or fragment thereof when introduced into a host to produce an immune response to said RSV G protein or fragment thereof,

introducing into said vector an immunoprotection containing sequence encoding the human cytomegalovirus Intron A between said promoter sequence and said gene, and

introducing said vector into a host.

BS Sub 7

40. (Amended) A method of producing a vaccine for protection of a host against disease caused by infection with respiratory syncytial virus (RSV), which comprises:

isolating a first nucleotide sequence encoding a RSV G protein or a RSV G protein fragment that generates antibodies that specifically react with RSV G protein.

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B 8

operatively linking said first nucleotide sequence to an immediate early cytomegalovirus promoter sequence to produce a plasmid vector that will not replicate when introduced into the host to be protected, the promoter sequence directing expression of said RSV G protein or fragment thereof when introduced to a host to produce an immune response to said RSV G protein or fragment thereof,

operatively linking said first nucleotide sequence to a second nucleotide sequence encoding the human cytomegalovirus Intron A to increase expression of said RSV G protein or fragment thereof *in vivo* from the vector in the host, and

formulating said vector as a vaccine for *in vivo* administration to a host.
